

Appendix B. Background Bias Estimation by χ^2 -square Test.

Given the χ^2 -square test and Eq. 23 with the slope parameter $a = 1$, we have,

$$\begin{aligned}\chi^2 &= \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{(G_k - (R_k + b))^2}{\sigma_{R_k}^2 + \sigma_{G_k}^2} = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{(G_k - (R_k + b))^2}{\sigma_{SR_k}^2 + \sigma_{SG_k}^2 + \sigma_{BR}^2 + \sigma_{BG}^2} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{(G_k - (R_k + b))^2}{c^2 \mu_{R_k}^2 + c^2 \mu_{G_k}^2 + \sigma_{BR}^2 + \sigma_{BG}^2} = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{(G_k - (R_k + b))^2}{2c^2 \mu_{R_k}^2 + \sigma_{BR}^2 + \sigma_{BG}^2}\end{aligned}\tag{B1}$$

Replacing the mean in the denominator by its null-hypothesis estimator $(R_k + G_k)/2$, and the red and green background variances by their sample variances $\hat{\sigma}_{BR}^2$ and $\hat{\sigma}_{BG}^2$, yields

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{2(G_k - (R_k + b))^2}{c^2(R_k + G_k) + 2\hat{\sigma}_{BR}^2 + 2\hat{\sigma}_{BG}^2} = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{2(G_k - (R_k + b))^2}{w_k}\tag{B2}$$